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Turin, Auguſt 26. N. S.

LEtters from Nice confirm the Count de Toulouſe's Arrival at Toulon, where he was raiſing and arming the Militia. The French Battalions which lately marched from the Country of Nice are to be poſted at Antibes, and other Places along that Coaſt. The 20th Inſtant a Party of our Huſſars met with another of 30 French Horſe, between Chivas and the Venerie, of whom they killed about half, and brought away the reſt Priſoners hither. The 21ſt a Body of the Enemy came to Luſan, a little Village abour a Mile from hence, where they committed great Diſorders. The 22d a Party of our Huſſars ſurpriſed a Forage-guard of the Enemy near the Venerie, conſiſting of a Lieutenant and 30 Men, who were all killed: After which the Huſſars brought away with them 90 Horſes, and 200 Sheep. They made this Expedition in 4 hours time, and returned without any Loſs on their ſide. The 23d another Party of our Huſſars made an Excurſion towards Chivas, and came back with 50 Horſes and Mules. Theſe Excurſions give great Trouble to the Enemy, who dare not ſtir out of their Camp but in ſtrong Parties. The 24th early in the morning a Detachment of 500 of the Enemy's Horſe, and as many Foot, came over the Doire, with intent, as is believed, to have ſurpriſed our Foragers; but they retired without any manner of Succeſs. This day arrived a Courier from Vienna, being ſent to Count Guido Staremberg, with Bills for a conſiderable Sum of Money for the Uſe of the Imperial Forces under his Command.

Zurich, Sept. 9. Letters from Milan of the 5th Inſtant give an Account, That the Imperial and the French and Spaniſh Armies were ſtill in the ſame Camps, the former at Treviglio, and the latter at Rivolta: That they had lately had much rainy Weather, which had ſwelled the Adda, and made the Paſſage of that River very difficult; however Prince Eugene ſtill ſeemed to have a Deſign of attempting it; And that the Duke de la Feuillade expected a Reinforcement from France to enable him to undertake the Siege of Turin. By the ſame way we have Advice from Spain, That the Confederate Fleet was come upon the Coaſt of Catalonia; and that the Vice-Roy who governs there for the Duke of Anjou continued at Barcelona, and was providing for the Defence of that Place; but lay under great Difficulties, by reaſon of the ſtrong Inclination of the Inhabitants for their King Charles the Third; and that he had been obliged to ſend 12 of the Chief of them out of the Town, to confine the Monks to their Convents, they being generally for their King's Intereſt, and to take other Precautions for the preventing of an Inſurrection in favour of his Catholick Majeſty.

Berlin, Sept. 12. Monſieur Heuſch, Reſident from the Houſe of Lunenbourg, had Audience of the King of Pruſſia the 6th Inſtant, and delivered to his Majeſty a Letter from the Elector of Hanover, notifying the Death of the Duke of Zell: Whereupon the young Count of Wartenſleben, one of his Majeſty's Chamberlains, was ſent from hence the 9th towards Hanover, with a Compliment of Condolеance upon this Occaſion, and with one of Congratulation upon the late Marriage between the Electoral Prince of Hanover and the Princeſs of Anſpach, and upon the great Succeſſion which, by the Death of the Duke of Zell, is fallen to his Electoral Highneſs, that Dutchy being thereby united to that of Hanover. The Count of Wartenſleben is alſo to go to Zell, to make a Compliment of Condoleance in his Majeſty's Name to the Dutcheſs Dowager. Our laſt Advices from Mittau are, That the Czar was come thither with a conſiderable Body of his Forces, and had cauſed Batteries to be raiſed againſt the Caſtle, in order to attack it, as ſoon as his heavy Artillery ſhould be come up. The Swediſh Governor appeared reſolved to make a vigorous Defence, and threaten'd to ruine the Town if the Muſcovites did not retire out of it. Theſe Letters add, That the Swedes quitted Libau on the 31ſt paſt; That the Muſcovites had put a Gariſon into Goldingen; and that Riga was ſaid to be actually inveſted. Letters from Warſaw of the 4th Inſtant ſay, That 3 Swediſh Commiſſioners being lately arrived there, had had Audience of the new Elected King Stanſlaus, who had named Deputies to renew the Treaty that was formerly begun between his Swediſh Majeſty and that part of the Nobility of Poland which is in his Intereſt. There have been warm Diſputes in the Aſſembly which is now held at Warſaw by Virtue of the new Elected King's Summons, concerning the Pope's intermeddling with the Affairs of their State: And it is ſaid, they have reſolved to write to the Cardinal Primate to come thither from Dantzick, notwithſtanding the Pope's Cenſure; and at the ſame time to ſend a Remonſtrance upon this Subject to the Court of Rome.

Francfort, Sept. 13. The Imperial Army commanded by Prince Lewis, and the French Army under the Command of the Marſhal de Villars, do ſtill continue at a ſmall diſtance from one another, the former being encamped not far from Pfaffenhoffen, and the Enemy between Haguenau and Biſchweiler. Our Army will be joined this day by the Pruſſian Forces, and in two or three days by the Troops which the King of Poland furniſhes for his Quota as Elector of Saxony. Our Men found in the little Town of Pfaffenhoffen, when they lately took it from the French, 4 Pieces of Cannon, and a conſiderable quantity of Proviſions and Ammunition.

From the Duke of Marlborough's Camp at Walsbergen, September 17. The Works which the Enemy had made for the Security of Tirlemont being demoliſhed, and the Paliſadoes carried to Leuwe, my Lord Duke returned yeſterday to this Place, near the Right of the Line;